DUP

Dr. Ramsay

THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1865. NO. 32

Terms of Subscription to the Union Banner.

One paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

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Advertising Rates.

All advertisements will be charged *ONE DOLLAR* a square of ten lines or less, small type, for each insertion, and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction made to monthly advertisers.

No advertisement inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART, PUBLISHER.

THE STAMP ACT.

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds — exempt.
AFFIDAVIT — 5 cents.
in suit or legal proceedings — exempt.
AGREEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT—on each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written — 5 cents.
ASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSFERS—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument
Of patent right — 5 cents.
BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, &c.—at sight or on demand — 2 cents.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, DRAFTS—or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100 — 5 cents.
For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof — 5 cents.
BILLS OF LADING—of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America — exempt.
Or receipt for goods on any foreign ports — 10 cents.
BILL OF SALE—of any vessel, or part thereof when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars — 50 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars — $1.
Exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof — 50 cents.
Of personal property (other than ship or vessel) — 5 cents.
BOND—personal, for payment of money [See Mortgage]
Official — 10 cents.
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less — 25 cents.
Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof — 25 cents.
BONDS—county, city and town bonds, railroad and other corporation boads and script are subject to stamp duty. [See Mortgage)
Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule — 25 cents.
CERTIFICATES—of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars — 2 cents.
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars — 5 cents
Of stock in an incorporated company — 25 cents.
General — 5 cents.
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace — 5 cents,
Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public — 5 cents.
Of search of records — 5 cents.
That certain papers are on file — 5 cents.
That certain papers cannot be found — 5 cents.
Of redemption of land sold for taxes — 5 cents.
Of birth, marriage and death — 5 cents.
Of qualifications of school teachers — 5 cents.
Of profits in an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars — 10 cents.
Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars — 25 cents.
Exceeding one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof — 25 cents.
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such — 25 cents.
CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT—of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file — 5 cents.
(N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of five cents)
CHECK, DRAFT OR ORDER—for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding ten dollars, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker, or trust company, at sight or on demand — 2 cents.
CONTRACT—(See Agreement).
Brokers — 10 cents.
CONVEYANCE—deed, instrument or writing whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed five hundred dollars — 50 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars, and not exceeding one thousand dollars — $1.
For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars — 50 cents
ENTRY—of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house not exceeding one hundred dollars in value — 25 cents.
Exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value — 50 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars in value — $1.
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse — 50 cents.
GUAGER'S RETURN—in for quantity not exceeding five hundred gallons — 10 cents.
Exceeding five hundred gallons — 25 cents.
POWER OF ATTORNEY—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon — 25 cents.
To vote an election of incorporated company — 10 cents.
To receive or collect rents — 25 cents.
To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate — $1.
For any other purpose — 50 cents
PROBATE OF WILL—or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed four thousand dollars — exempt.
For every additional two thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of two thousand dollars — 50 cents
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to a stamp duty of — $1.
PROTEST—upon bill note, check or draft — 25 cents.
PROMISSORY NOTE—(See Bills of Exchange, inland).
Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note — 2 cents.
RECEIPT—for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property — 2 cents.
TRUST DEED—made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance — 50 cents.
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT—for any goods, wares, or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value — 10 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars — 20 cents.
Exceeding one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars. — 10 cents.
For any goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard — 25 cents.
WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS—writ or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity — 50 cents.
Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is one hundred dollars or over — 50 cents.
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for one hundred dollars, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid — 50 cents.
Writ or other process appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record — 50 cents.
Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars — 25 cents.
When the amount exceeds one hundred dollars — 50 cents.
INSURANCE—Marine, Inland and Fire. Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or bonds, does not exceed $10 — 10 cents.
Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding twenty dollars — 25 cents.
INSURANCE, Life—when the amount insured does not exceed one thousand dollars — 25 cents.
Exceeding one thousand dollars, and not exceeding five thousand dollars — 50 cents.
Exceeding five thousand dollars — $1.
LEASE—of lands or tenements, where the term does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum — 50 cents.
Exceeding three hundred dollars for each additional two hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of three hundred dollars — 50 cents
Personal subject to stamp duty as a conveyance.
Clause or guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional
MEASURERS' RETURN—for quantity not exceeding one thousand bushels — 10 cents.
Exceeding one thousand bushels — 25 cents
MORTGAGE—real, deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars — 50 cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars, for every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of five hundred dollars — 50 cents
PAWNERS' CHECKS
PASSAGE TICKET—from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35. — 50 cents.
Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50
For every additional fifty dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of fifty dollars — $1.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp: and if used after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writs, viz.—summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scira facias are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of any amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any part thereof, secured by the mortgage, the holder of the assignment will be obliged to affix stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyances of Real Estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and wherever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp only is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, of either of them. In such case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin of or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

Attention Ladies!

DON'T YOU WANT TO INDULGE IN THE luxury of a RICH SILK DRESS, black, brown, purple, plaid and green. Call and examine some specimens just received at the

Boyden House Store.

IF YOU WISH

A Stylish mantle, call at the

Boyden House Store.

AND TO MAKE

them up send for some needles to the

Boyden House Store.

JUST RECEIVED

Swiss Muslin at the

Boyden House Store.

Salisbury, N. C., June 15th, 1865. 28—d2t

KEMP P. BATTLE. J. M. HECK. G. P. WILLIAMSON.

NORTH CAROLINA

Land Agency.

BATTLE, HECK & CO., RALEIGH, N. C. will buy, sell and lease, adjust titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of Real Estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water powers &c.

Through reliable agents in every county, accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of lands, etc,

Will likewise undertake the collection of debts in North Carolinia and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications confidential. Commissions and charges moderate.

Raleigh June 12, 1865. je18-4

*** All paper in the State copy 4 times and send bill to Battle, Heck and Co.

For Sale at Dr. Sill's

OLD DRUG STORE: Copperas, Soda, Snuff, &c. Apply to

J. H. ENNISS.

Salisbury, May 31st 1865. 15—tf

NAILS.

I HAVE ON HAND 50 KEGS RICHMOND Nails, assorted 4, 6, 8 10, 12, which I will sell low for

CASH OR PRODUCE.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865

White Sulpher Springs,

CATAWBA COUNTY, N C.

The undersigned having assumed the management of this justly celebrated watering establishment, announces to the public, that on and after the first of June he will open the same for the reception of boarders to the number of fifty. There are several very prettily located cottages on the grounds suitable for families or single persons. With the view of conforming to the present financial condition of the country, the price of board has been fixed at $35 per month or a less time $2 per day, current funds.

The long experience and extensive practice of the undersigned as a Physician, will insure to invalids who may seek the waters of Catawba for their medical qualities, such devotion as will best elaborte their healing qualities, and his personal supervision will be given to secure the utmost comfort to his guests. The Springs will be kept open till the 1st of November.—There are several Chalybeate and Sulphur properties of which stand unrivalled. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantage here offered, will please address the Proprietor as early as possible,—Post Office, Newton, Catawba County, N. C.

In coming to the Springs they will get off the cars at Roberds Turn' Out, Statesville and Morganton Rail Road.

WM. FREDRICK STUART

May 28th, 1865. 21t-21

DRUG AND APOTHECARY STORE.

HENDERSON & SCHAFER,

UP STAIRS

In DR. HENDERSON'S BRICK BUILDING, corner Main and Water Streets, have on hand a [illegible] of

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, guaranteed pure and of the best quality. Also,

SODA, COPPERAS, SNUFF, TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE BRANDY & WHISKEY

for medicinal purposes. All of which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

MEDICINES

for Physicians carefully put up.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded and put up at all hours day or night by an experienced *DRUGGIST and CHEMIST.*

Salisbury, June 1865. 28dtf

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL,
Salisbury, N. C. June 17 1765.

General Order No. 5.

All permits from these Head Quarters for the sale of Liquors are hereby revoked.

II. All persons at this Post are strictly prohibited from selling or giving away Brandy, Whiskey, Ale, Beer, or any other intoxicating drinks to any person, soldier or citizens, on penalty of arrest and confinement and the confiscation of all spiritous liquors found on the premises.

By order of
Lt. Col. C. H. BUTTERFIELD,
Commanding Post.

H. M. SPATZ,
Capt. and Provost Marshal. tf

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

THE UNION BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 20, 1865.

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR.

Removal of Restrictions on Trade.

In another column will be found a proclamation of President Johnson of an important and interesting character to the people of the South. It declares that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the removal of products of States heretofore declared in insurrection, reserving and excepting only those relating to Contraband of war, are annulled, and that on and after the 1st day of July next, all restrictions upon foreign commerce with said ports are removed. It is also provided that all disability and disqualifications attached to the people of Tennessee by reason of the late rebellion, are suppressed except the pains and penalties of treason.

Now the great bar to a return to commercial prosperity and happiness has been removed, we expect that the harbors of the Southern cities so long shut out from all the world by the iron chain of Monitors around them, will present the best celebration of the fourth of July that possibly could be presented, the sails of commerce whitening peaceful, open and free harbors, and the flag of our country waving o'er every mast and fort.

What Does It Mean?

Louis Napoleon in his letter to his nearest relative the Prince, speaks of following in the footsteps of the great Emperor. Take care "Monseiur le Emperor" for those footsteps sank deep amidst Russian snows—and you will probably find that your American campaigns will be as unproductive as the campaign of 1812 was to your great ancestor. In addition to [illegible] country by the occupation of Mexico, the French Government has prohibited the two sous subscription, started to present Mrs. Lincoln with a medal. The subscription in the provinces have been seized by the *gendarmerie*. We now see the animus of the Emperor.

"Sic Semper Tyrannus."

We notice the Richmond Whig has readopted the motto, at the head of its editorial colums "Sic Semper Tyrannus." Since this motto has been rendered infamous by Booth, it would be well for the first loyal Legislature of Virginia to adopt a new one.

STAMP DUTIES.

To-day we publish that portion of the Internal Revenue law applicable to stamp duties. It will be most interesting and important to the public generally. It will be seen that it is provided that every agreement, note, check, draft, bill of exchange and in fact most every kind of merchantable paper and conveyance, require a stamp upon them, to make them valid and recoverable in law. We suppose that the object of the law will be secured if we in the South where stamps are not now to be obtained, procure them at an early hour as possible. In a few days we will publish the balance of the Internal Revenue act.

CABINET CHANGES.—It is reported that President Johnson will soon reorganize his cabinet.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.—The military commission held in this city for the trial of criminal offences, has not been actively in session for some few days past. Hence we have no news of interest from there.

Proclamation of the President Removing Restrictions on Trade in the Southern States.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 20th April 1865, all restrictions upon internal, domestic and commercial intercourse, with certain exceptions therein specified and set forth, were removed in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi river as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupation; and whereas, by my proclamation of the 22nd of May, 1865, for reasons therein given, it was declared that certain ports of the United States which had been previously closed against foreign commerce should, with certain specified exceptions, be reopened to such commerce on and after the first day of July next, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and whereas, I am satisfactorily informed that dangerous combinations against the laws of the United States no longer exist within the State of Tennessee; that the insurrection heretofore existing within said State has been suppressed; that within the boundaries thereof the authority of the United States is undisputed; and that such officers of the United States as have been duly commissioned are in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the removal of products of States heretofore declared in insurrection—reserving and excepting only those relating to contraband of war, as hereinafter recited, and also those which relate to the reservation of rights of the United States, to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi river—are annulled; and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed, and that on and after the first day of July next all restrictions upon foreign commerce with said ports, with the exception and reservation aforesaid, be removed, and that the commerce of said States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the customs provided by law; and such officers of the customs shall receive any captured and abandoned property that may be turned over to them under the law by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of such property as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following articles, contraband of war, are excepted from the effect of this proclamation:— Arms, amunition, all articles from which amunition is made, and gray uniforms and cloth.

And I hereby also proclaim and declare that the insurrection, so far as it relates to and within the State of Tennessee, as reorganized and constituted under their recently adopted constitution and reorganization, and accepted by them, is suppressed; and therefore, also, that disabilities and disqualifications attaching to said State and the inhabitants thereof, consequent upon any proclamations issued by virtue of the fifth section of the act entitled, "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes," approved the thirteenth day of July, 1861, are removed. But nothing herein contained shall be considered or construed as in anywise changing or impairing any of the penalties and forfeitures for treason heretofore incurred under the laws of the United States, or any of the provisions, restrictions or disabilities set forth in my proclamation bearing date the 20th day of May, or as impairing existing regulations for the suspension of the habeas corpus and the exercise of military law in cases where it shall be necessary for the general public safety and welfare during the existing insurrection; nor shall this proclamation affect or in any way impair laws heretofore passed by Congress and duly approved by the President, or any proclamation or orders issued by him during the aforesaid insurrection abolishing slavery, whether of persons or property; but, on the contrary, all such laws and proclamations heretofore made or issued are expressly saved and declared to be in full force and virtue.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

GENERAL NEWS.

John Mitchell, lately Editor of Richmond *Examiner*, now Editor of New York *Daily News*, has been arrested in New York and carried to Fortress Monroe.

The Railroad is nearly completed from Chatanooga to Atlanta.

Prominent Rebels are being arrested in Northern Georgia.

The boiler of a freight locomotive exploded at Frankfort, Ky., on the 12th and destroyed part of the depot. Four persons were killed and ten others badly injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The President has finally determined to appoint Judge Parson Provisional Governor of Alabama.

A tremendous explosion and fire occurred at Chattanooga on the 9th inst., in the evening, and is supposed through carelessness.

Many believe, however, that the great fire and explosion here that night was the work of incendiarism, as government property was destroyed simultaneously at Nashville and Gallatin.

Through the exertion of General Grosvernor the bridge and much other government property was saved.

A spark from the locomotive, it is thought ignited the loose powder in the ordnance department, and an instantaneous and terrible explosion followed. There were several thousand tons of fixed ammunition and powder on hand, all of which were destroyed. Shot and shell went hissing about town and many persons were killed and wounded. The immense quartermaster's and commissary's buildings in the neighborhood caught fire and were destroyed, involving the destruction of a quarter of a million dollars worth of stores. On Lookout Mountain the shock was felt plainly.

Gen. Schofield was in Wilmington on the 14th [illegible] Gen. Mallory, Chief of Staff, Col. Boyd, Chief Quartermaster, Dr. Shippee Medical Director, Col. Treat, Chief Commissary, Col. Twining, Chief of Engineers, Maj. Lord, Aid-de-Camp and Lt. Cantwell, Ass't. Commissary, members of staff.

By way of Vera Cruz and Havana we have important news from Mexico. Dates from the capital are to the 28th of May. The important decrees have been promulgated two referring to *ad valorem* and specific duties on various articles, and one relating to the political *status* of all foreigners. *La Sociedad*, a paper published at the capital, confirms the rumor that the rebels at Eagle pass, near Piedras Negras, and Brownsville, had offered armed aid to the imperial authorities, who, however, did not accept it. The republicans had been defeated at various places, and most of Negrete's troops had deserted him. It was reported in Matamoros that the bulk of the French army would garrison Northern Mexico and the frontier, while the interior of the country was to be garrisoned by the legionary troops.

By late dates from Rio Janeiro we have the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival at that place of Professor Agassiz, who had had an agreeable interview with the Emperor of Brazil.

Agents have arrived from the United States for the purpose of selecting lands for the cultivation of cotton, sugar, &c., and two sites have already been secured.

We have Havana dates of the 7th inst., by the steamship Liberty, which arrived at this port yesterday morning. Admiral Godon's squadron sailed on Tuesday morning, the 6th, after a stay of about a week in the port of Havana, where the officers of the fleet were the recipients of every attention.

We are, says the New York Herald, officially notified that for the present the extent of the government business over the Southern wires necessitates the suspension of arrangements in progress to re-establish the old relations between the press and editors south of Washington. Meantime active efforts are being made to increase the telegraphic facilities, so as to insure prompt despatch to all business to or from the South.

A police company has been organized in Charlotte for the preservation of peace in Mecklenburg County, with the following officers: Capt. R. M. White, of Charlottee, 1st Lieut. M. D. L. McLeod, Reas and 2d Lieut. W. M. Mills, Providence.

General Canby has, by order from Secretary Stanton, hunted out and arrested the man who offered last winter in an Alabama paper to be one of a certain number of persons to pay a million of dollars for the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and he is on his way, under guard, to this section of the country.

An Incident in the Emperor's Algerian Tour.

A curious incident has happened to the Emperor Napoleon in Algeria. A tribe of semi-savages determined to waylay him and to present a memorial for the liberation of some of their fellow countrymen who are prisoners in France. So well did they keep their secret that ten thousand of them, fully armed, pounced upon the Emperor and his party and urged their requests with loud cries and with warlike gestures, ostensibly in honor of their sovreign. Refusal was impossible and might have been fatal, and so his Majesty, in order to avoid death, or at least capture, said that he would gladly use his clemency.

The business of paroling citizens in Jacksonville Fla. is about ended.

Hon. Daniel L. Yeulee, formerly senator from Florida, has been arrested and placed in close confinement.

Strangers who visit Charleston and the interior of South Carolina are unanimous in their expressions of astonishment at the gentleness of the people and the entire absence of all animosity. All the bitterness which prevailed here a month or two ago has gone with the cause to which the aristocrats clung with so much desperation.

A gentleman from New York, who went there expecting to address the people and counsel submission, said he found more hostility to the government in certain circles in New York, Baltimore and Washington than in South Carolina. Those already here, and those daily returning to their homes, are completely prostrated. They look with earnest eyes to Washington, to the President and the powers that be. There is a general desire for the withdrawal of the military, particularly the black troops, and that one good regiment of regulars should be sent. There is no doubt but that such a step would lead to the most beneficial results and an era of good feeling.

A dispatch from Lexington to the Cincinnatti Gazette says:

Reliable information has reached the friends of John C. Breckinridge that he has arrived safe in Cuba. They refused to say how he got there.

Written for the Union Banner.

ORFUS OF THE GRAND COMANDER,

BUMMERS CORE U. S. A.

Washington, D. C. June 1, 1865.

FELLOW BUMMERS:—Mr. Grant and Mr. Sherman air cendin theire soldjers home, and I must git rid of my bummers ackordinly, fer what use is bummers when thare haint no army nor soldjers? Ecko answers.—not Eny

Yu air thare4 hereby discharged, and a coppy of this dociment in your pants pockit will be your othorty fur sich.—Teers like bmu sheel role down my cheeks for me to sa so, but we must part—our relashuns has ben plesent, and if evry buddy had fit as you did thru the war, a grate menny human mens [illegible] wood bin saved. I kant say so much for chickins, potatows, piggs and other gardigg truck. You hav purty much abolished chickins and slavery, and hav rinderd rebbelry and hams, nul and void in the conntry you cum thru. Menny of the latter of hoom do hung suspendid from hooks in the rafters and jice of my smoak hous fur which I am greatful, and wil so remane until the last sutheren chickin and roster seeses to ruste in my chickinry, whare tha air now kroin as if on thair "own dung hil," which last is a quotashun. I am obleeged to you for which yu hav cent me, but dont want no moar, as I hev the letfin of a plais in a publick orfus, which plais I intend to step into, as it is a *Signetykure*—as thay call it—which means you sine your name to a reseet for your waiges which is all you hev to do.

Shurman and Grant tell thare men to go hum and receive thare reward—which is the thanx and blessens of a greatful peopul. As fur you, my bummers—go whare you plese; but cince menny legislaters of staits has past laws abolishin kapetal punishmint, yu must look for your reward elsewhare. For your future in this world your grand commander has no feers as thare is a gran jury and a Sherif in every kounty which will furnish you in work and grubb.

Yu have alwers obaid orders with a promptness wurthy a better cos, and menny a shoalder strap wood a gon to sleap hungry it it hadut bin for your *long* arm of the servus—or raither your to long

arms—whitch is a pun on your theevin propensity's. Yu shood hav a sootable badge to ware when you meet in the Pennytenshiaries of your respected staits, and in other secore res·rts, whare you air shoore to kum together, to pla checkers with your noses. In konclushun, I soggest the follerin badg. The hed of a dekapitated shaugni wurked in imbroydery onto a mules ear, to be sekured to sum porshun of your close with a brass pin twisted into an imtashun of the gracefull curves of a Carolina pigs tail, which is butiful. Bummers adoo.

J. KIZER.

Grand Com. Bummers Core.

LOCAL.

OFFICERS GOVERNING THE CITY.

Lt. Col. Charles H. Butterfield, Post Commandant.
Capt. H. M. Spain. Provost Marshal.
Lt. E. M. Griswold, Post Adjutant.
Lt. W. W. Durand, Aide-de-Camp.
Lt. Brittingham, Post Commissary.
Lt. W. L. Chambers, Post Quartermaster.

THE HOSPITAL.—Dr. Hall's old Hospital No. 10 near the city, is now under charge of Surg. W Morrow Beach, assisted by Ass't. surg. Spain. There are less than a dozen of Confederates at present in hospital, and during the present week all will probable be able to go to their homes. Dr. D. Cowan one of the asst. Surgeons under Dr. Beach, has been for several weeks sick with Typhoid fever, but it will delight many of the soldiers and citizens to know that he is now convalescent. The kindness of these gentlemen to the Confederate wounded, is a matter of endless gratitude with them, and as they leave, they carry to their homes the recollections of that ever to be remembered kindness.

MAJ. CILLEY.—The citizens of Salisbury are grateful to Gen. Cooper for not having carried with him his able and efficient assistant Adjt. Gen. Maj. Cilley.—Kind and attentive, he has never refused to listen to and grant any necessary request, and in the multitude of vexed questions brought belore him, he has displayed all the magnamnity that is the characterestic of good and brave soldiers.

NEWS.

IMPORTANT CHARGE BY A LOYAL SOUTHERN JUDGE.—The following charge delivered by Judge Underwood to the Grand Jury of the United States Court, for the Eastern District of Virginia, is the charge under which Gen. Lee, Breckenridge and others were indicted for treason:

Gentlemen of the Jury: You have been sworn to the discharge of duties most momentous and responsible.

You will be compelled by your regard for country freedom and humanity to present for trial the authors and conductors of the most gigantic, bloody and unprovoked crimes that ever cursed our world. You are to pass upon those who caused not only tens of thousands of deaths on the battle-fields of the Rebellion, but the agonies of torture and starvation in Libby prison, on Belle Island, at Salisbury and Andersonville, in comparison with which the cruelties of Spanish inquisitions, the massacres of St. Bartholomew, and of French revolutions, sink into insignificance. You are to review the conduct and motives of men whose lust of power and greed of gain are without a parallel; whose thirst for notoriety, strangely desired and courted, and finally acquired the public gaze, only to sink them to disgrace and infamy. There has been nothing so terrible since the crucifixion as this conspiracy against the mildest and best government the human race has ever known—against liberty and humanity and in the interest of Slavery and despotic power—until it culminated in an assassination which has shaken all Christendom with horror and abhorrence.

It is saddening to reflect that our own beautiful State has been the principle of this treason and carnage, and that many of our fellow-citizens, who have been honored by our confidence and suffrages, have thus raised their hands against the life of our nation.

The crime of treason though new and strange to our courts of justice is clearly defined in our laws and constitution.

It consits, as described in Article 3, Section 3, of the United States Constitution, in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, and includes Commissaries and Quartermasters, contractors and civil agents of Rebellion, who are not less guilty than those who bore arms.

The District-Attorney will furnish you with the acts of Congress passed to enforce this provision of the Constitution, which define also the inferior crime of misprision of treason and that of giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

In a condition of affairs like that which now surrounds us, when those who are technically guilty of treason, may be counted by hundreds of thousands, a universal prosecution would be unreasonable and impossible. We know that the masses of our people, not only citizens, but soldiers, conscripted and driven in to the Rebel service, are not morally responsible for the Rebellion. Unlike the citizens of the Northern States where education is generally diffused, and almost every man reads his Bible and newspaper, our poor people have been deprived of these advantages by the proud and tyrannical aristocracy, and have been despotically controlled by their wicked leaders, and are, therefore rather to be pitied than punished more severely than they have been already. We are now living under the Christian Dispensation, and would not say like Joshua: "Every one who rebels shall be put to death."

But the enforced ignorance of our poor people, which alone made the Rebellion possible, and therefore may excuse the masses, only increases the guilt of the ruling leaders, who before committing the crime of treason, had prepared the way by keeping their poorer neighbors in ignorance, and thereby secured to themselves the undisturbed possession of all positions of influence and authority.

It will be for you to decide who and how many of the most prominent and guilty, are to answer to the violated laws of the country. The eyes of the nation, and of all Christendom are upon you. It will be expected that by your action, you will declare that treason, like all other crimes, shall be punished in this home of liberty and justice. Civilization demands this, not in vengeance, not as indemnity for the past, but as some security for the future of our republican institutions. There seems to have been a fatal ignorance or forgetfulness on the part of our aristocracy of their duties, and we have witnessed the frightful consequences in a land desolated by civil war, drenched with the blood of our slaughtered brethren, furrowed with graves and filled with widows and orphans.

We have seen as no other State or people have seen, that treason is the greatest of crimes. That it is wholesale murder and embraces in its comprehensive sweep all the crimes of the decalogue. It has already murdered tens of thousands of the flower of our youth and manhood by slaughter on our battel-fields, and by starvation in the most loathsome dungeons. It has invaded almost every domestic circle in the country, scattering woe and death, breaking the hearts of wives and mothers and sisters. It has poisoned the wells of truth and loyalty, teaching terible instructions; and yet the grand instigators and most responsible and intelligent principels of this great conspiracy, with hands dripping with the blood of our slaughtered innocents and martyred President, are still at large unwhipped of justice.

It is for you to teach them that those who sow the wind must reap the whirlwind, that clemency and mercy to them would be cruelty and murder to the innocent and unborn.

It is your business so to administer the laws that our children's children will not be compelled to look upon a rebellion like the one we have seen, for many generations.

To an inquiry which has been made by an officer of the Court, whether the terms of parole agreed upon by Gen. Lee were any protection to those taking the parole, the answer is, that was a mere military arrangement, and can have so influence upon civil rights or the ntatus of the persons interested.

Present Condition of Arlington.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, who has recently visited the old Lee estate at Arlington says:

"A great deal of timber has been cut from the Arlington estate during the war, but much still remains, including some royal old oaks, which it does one's heart good to look upon. In 1761 there were five hundred acres of magnificent forest, more than half of which has since been cleared and put under cultivation. On the right of the mansion, and nearly half a mile from it, is the Freedmen's Village. This consists of a group of white cabins, clap-boarded and painted, a story and a half high, arranged at equal intervals of a rod or so along both sides of a street describing a very accurate semi-circle. These houses are quite neatly kept, although situation and soil precludes the possibility of much gardening or similar ornamentation. Houses, streets and door steps are populous with men, women and children of the blackest hue. Apparently no mixed blood is admitted into the pure aristocracy of the Feedmen's Village. Of course there is much that is grotesque in the costume and manners of these enfranchized people, set apart here with so much exclusiveness that the transit of a white person through their street is evidently a noticeable event in the history of the day, and causes a general rush to the doors and windows.

It is odd how universally the men and boys wear some article of castway Union army clothing—sometimes a whole uniform, sometimes a battered cap, or a pair of trousers, the blue on which is occasionally visible in the interstices between the patches. The men of this little community are employed on the Government farms, and in work on the cemetery. We have seen some of them at their posts in the latter department, and cannot help thinking some harder taskmaster than the Government is needed to teach them what free labor is. Apparently they have been so long used to the crack of the overseer's whip that, missing it, they know no higher duty than to take their ease in idleness. Unfortunately their white comrades have caught the infection, and freemen as well as freedmen roll luxuriously under the trees.

THE SOUTHERN
EXPRESS COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW RECEIVING AND FORWARDING
FREIGHTS & MONEY PACKAGES
FOR ALL PARTS OF THE
UNITED STATES.

J. O. WHITE, *Agent.*

June 19, 1865. 20—d1m.

NEW FANCY STORE
Main Street next to the
HOWERTON HOUSE.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS announces to the ladies and Public of Salsbury that she has opened a store as above, containing an assortment of Millinery and other goods. Parasols, Hats, Capes, Buttons, trimmings, head dresses &c., of the latest styles and fashions. 32 tf

THEY CAME,
SATURDAY EVENING
THOSE
NEW GOODS.

LADIE'S VEILS, HOSE, GLOVES, Linen Hkfs., Scissors. Gent's Shirts, Collars, Socks, Pocket Knives, Combs, and many other useful articles. Call quick or they will be gone.

CRAWFORD & LAURENS.

June 19-3t 3t.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT DR. SILL'S OLD DRUG STORE: Copperas, Alum, Tallow Neatsfoot oil, tobacco, soda, vinegar, &c.

J. H. ENNISS.

Salisbury, June 10, '65. tf—24

HEAD QUARTERS,
FOREQUARTERS & HINE QUARTERS
A BIG BUSINESS.
BLACKWOOD & CO.,

WILL DO, MIND IF THEY DONT,

Having made arrangements to keep POSTED in all the markets of the

UNITED STATES,

They will be able to give any information, receive and forward goods to all points, or sell at Salisbury every species of property or produce.

AUCTIONEERING

Done in the latest and most

FANCY STYLES,

Either in town or country, ALL RIGHT, come ahead. Murpheys granite row Front Street.

BLACKWOOD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.
Salisbury, June 21, 1 mo.

LOST.

A POCKET BOOK containing $850 in bank certificates of deposit, on the Bank of William Patterson, Flint, Michigan,

ALSO

A note of $55 given by N. A. Chase. These certificates of deposit are valueless to any person except myself, and I will give TEN DOLLARS for their delivery to me or to the editor of the BANNER.

June 16th 3t JAS. M. DEUEL.

R. R. CRAWFORD, OF N. C. J. B. LAUREN OF V.

NEW STORE!
NEW GOODS!
AND
MORE COMING!
AT
At R. & A. Murphy's Old Stand.
CRAWFORD & LAURENS

HAVE this day associated themselves together, for the purpose of conducting an

AUCTION, COMMISSION,
AND A GENERAL
Merchandising Business,

in all its branches.

Will sell at Auction at our Store all species of property; will also attend the sale of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS,
CROPS, &C., &C.,

in any part of this country; will receive and

SELL ON COMMISSION

any and all articles, and promise to make prompt returns for all sales: will

BARTER GOODS
FOR
PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS,

We will try to keep such

GOODS

as will suit the times, will buy often, and give our friends the benefit of any decline in prices. We will also buy for any who will favor us with their orders, and will make such advances on produce as the times will admit of or as we may be able.

We solicit a call from all, and hope to be able to please, as well as profit you.

CRAWFORD & LAURENS.

Salisbury N. C. June 15, 1865.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The terms of Pardon—Who are to be restored to citizenship and who are to be disfranchised—Those who are excluded from the Amnesty may make special application to the President for Pardon.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D., 1863, and on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly, or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; 'and whereas many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of the re-participation, directly, or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace order and freedom may be established, I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforth keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to-wit:

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First—All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, domestic or Foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the U. S. to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the U. S. service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absent from the U. S., for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the U. S. Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of illegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its benefits to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865. and of the independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President—Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

NEW DRUG STORE!

J. H. ENNISS, formerly of the firm of Henderson and Enniss, respectfully announces to the public that he is now opening a new

DRUG STORE

in the brick building formerly occupied by Dr. Sill, where he has for sale an assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Dyes, &c.,

and will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of day and night. Drugs sold low for cash.

Salisbury, May 29, 1865.—dtf14.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE FIRM OF HENDERSON & ENNISS being dissolved the business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand in the name of Henderson & Schafer, who have on hand an assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

DYE STUFFS, OILS, &c., &c.,

to which they expect soon to make large additions.

They will be pleased to see their old friends and customers at all times, and will do their utmost to furnish them with pure medicines at the lowest rates possible.

C. A. HENDERSON,
F. C. SCHAEFF

jel-1m

NOTICE:

THE FIRM OF HENDERSON & ENNISS having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 18th day of May last, notice is hereby given to all debtors and creditors of the firm that Jacob E. Moose, has all the books and claims of the firm in charge, is hereby authorized to make all settlements for the firm and all persons holding claims will present them to him, and all parties indebted will make payment to him. and his receipts shall be good in all cases appertaining to the firm business.

C. A. HENDERSON.
JOHN H. ENNIS

jel-1m

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20

Newbern Times, copy 1-m.

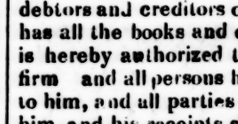
FASHIONABLE TAILORING

C. N. PRICE

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York, the latest fashions, and is prepared to accommodate in the latest STYLES, all who may favor him with a call.

June 5th, 1865. 6t-20

BUTCHERING.



I WILL deliver in this market lamb and mutton meat, at the lowest market prices, for cash only. To begin on Wednesday morning, at Mr. Buis' shop.

M. HOFFLIN.

May 23, 1865.—dtf8

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr. W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

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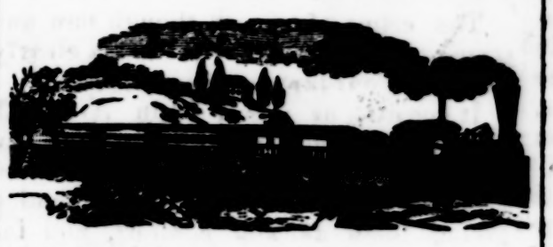

WESTERN. N. C. RAIL ROAD,

JUNE 12th, 1865.

THE persons who carried off, and have now in their possession, Iron or other property belonging to this Road, are known, and a reasonable time will be given for its return, after which those who are subject to do so will be reported to the military authorities for trial.

SAMUEL McD. TATE.
President

tf-26

JOB PRINTING,

COURT BLANKS,

&c., &., &c.,

The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his old friends and the public, that he has very nearly eompleted his repairs to the

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF HIS

PRINTING OFFICE

and is ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,

HANDBILLS, LABELS,

TICKETS, COURT BLANKS,

and all other kinds of Blanks and

JOB PRINTING,

will be done in the usual good style of the work entrusted to him.

J. J. BRUNER.

June 15th, 1865.

AT AUCTION.

A valuable and handsome lot of Household Furniture,

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION TO THE highest bidder on Monday the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. at the residence of R. M. CARY, (formerly occupied by the late Mr. Love.) in the town of Salisbury, a very desirable assortment of household furniture consisting in part as follows:

One rosewood parlor set, including two sofas large arm chair, several fancy chairs and marble-top centre table.

One rosewood sitting-room set., lounge, large arm chair, rocking chair and several smaller chairs.

One oak dining set., consisting of side board, marble-top, extension table and eleven chairs.

One rosewood chamber set., of wardrobe, bedstead with beds, &c., cabinet, washstands and commode, with marble tops, and chairs with suitable china ware.

One cottage chamber set., wardrobe, bedstead with beds &c., cabinet and washstands with marble tops, small table and chairs with suitable china ware.

One other chamber set, single bed, bureau &c., also two velvet and several Brussel carpets and a lot of straw matting.

A considerable lot of china and glass ware.

One heavy-plated coffee urn.

One handsome plated caster complete.

One damask and lace curtains, and other articles of household and cooking furniture.

ALSO,

A collection of books, law and miscellaneous, including a complete set of 'Niles' National Register,' to a late date.

This furniture was made to order and selected with great care by its present owner, has been well taken care of, and its sale offers such an opportunity as rarely occur in this market.

TERMS:—For all sums no exceeding $25, cash; for all sums over $25 and no exceeding $100, thirty days credit; for all sums over $100 six days credit, or cash for all sums at the option of the purchaser.

Where credit is given, bonds with satisfactory security will be required.

The house will be opened daily on and after Tuesday, the 13th inst., from 5 to 6 o'clock p. m., to enable persons desiring to do so, to examine the articles.

J. B. LAURENS, Agt.
At Murphy's Old Stand.

N. B.—Any of the above may be purchased privately before the day of sale, upon application to the advertiser.

Salisbury, June 10, '65. tds—24

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING BUSINESS.

MICHAEL BROWN,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Baker, near the Boyden House, in connection with the same he has a

SPACIOUS WARE HOUSE,

for the reception of any produce consigned to sell or forward to other markets.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, June 14, 1865. 28-dtf

HEADQUARTERS 2d DIV. 23d A. C.
Salisbury, N. C., May 27th 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 23.

All persons having in their possession United States horses or mules, not procured from a Quartermaster of the United States, or which belonged to the Confederate States at the time of Genl. Johnston's surrender, or any property of the Commissary or Quartermaster Department of the so called Confederate Government, will report the same without delay to the proper officer at this post.

A failure to comply with this order will subject the offender to arrest and trial

By command of
BRIG. GEN. COOPER.

C. A. CILLEY,
Ast. Adjt. General.

APOTHECARY & DRUG NOTICE.

ALL indigent and poor persons unable to pay full price for medicine or medical prescriptions will be supplied at half price, by calling at the OLD SILL STORE, NEW DRUG STORE now kept by

JOHN H. ENNISS

June 3, 1865—dtf18

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

I want to purchase fat Beeves, Sheep, and Calves. The highest market price will be paid in cash.

M. HOFFLIN.

May 25th 1865. dtf10

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15 BBLS. TANNER'S OIL and TURPENTINE For sale by

E. NYE HUTCHISON.

Charlotte, June 1, 1865—2wd16.